
WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Theodore J. Kaczynski, 9209
S. Lawndale ave., Evergreen
Park, a student at Evergreen
Park Community High school,
has been awarded a scholarship
by Harvard college, Cambridge,
Mass.

'We must sit here and take it'

The worst aspect of such evils as air pollution, DDT and the garbage put on TV is not the actual harm that these things do us; the really galling thing about them is that we just have to take what society dishes out, be it good or bad. Individually, there's nothing we can do about it.

Lombard

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI

'The future may not be that rosy'

Arthur J. Snider paints a glowing picture of the technological blessings that the 1970s will bring. But has he given some serious thought to the probable social consequences of some of these "blessings"?

The basic problem is that as our society becomes more and more tightly organized and technological, the power to make the decisions that influence the daily life of each individual becomes more and more concentrated in the hands of scientists and those who hire them. The individual has less and less ability to make the important decisions for himself and choose his own style of living.

I would also like to point out that, even from a strictly materialistic viewpoint, many scientists feel that the future looks far less rosy than is indicated in your articles on the 1970s.

For example, some scientists predict that in 10 or 15 years air pollution will be so bad that we will need a "semispace suit" to go outdoors. "We have no solution" to the problem, they add.

David Lyle, in a 1967 article in *Esquire*, reported that many responsible authorities hold an extremely gloomy view of the future because of the population explosion and environmental deterioration. One of them said, "We are coming to a situation in which the optimist will be the man who thinks that present living standards can be maintained."

Why should we continue to donate our tax money to the technologists through federal research grants so that they can use us as pawns in their game of "progress"?

Lombard THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI

I DID NOT CARE at all for Henry S. Resnik's sympathetic treatment of Abbie Hoffman and the New Left activists.

To describe these people as if they were unselfish idealists is a bit naïve. Examples of their selfishness—and self-righteousness—are abundant.

For instance, there is their tendency to condone (and practice) stealing from anyone they choose to regard as part of the establishment. There is their tendency to ignore the desire for quiet on the part of people who are disturbed by their extraordinarily loud music.

My own experience indicates to me that it is impossible to carry on even a semi-rational political discussion with these people. If you happen to disagree with some of their opinions, you are likely to be called a fascist or a racist. They seriously assert that the United States is a fascist country—which is no less unreasonable than Robert Welch's assertion that Dwight D. Eisenhower was a conscious agent of the Communist Party. If the New Left activists ever came into power in this country, they would be fully as ready to suppress dissent as the John Birch Society would be.

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI,
Lombard, Ill.

supporters balked at Hutchins's leadership, and some backed out of the fray. Arthur Dean, elected to the board in May 1955, resigned in September. In December Erwin Griswold (whom Hutchins had credited with obtaining the Fund's \$15 million) and three other trustees called for Hutchins's retirement. Henry Ford wrote a letter to an American Legion official which Fulton Lewis, Jr., broadcast to the nation, questioning "the manner in which the fund has attempted to achieve its stated objectives. Some of its actions, I feel, have been dubious in character and inevitably have led to charges of poor judgment." Earl Newsom, public relations consultant for the Ford Motor Company and the Ford Foundation, advised that John Cogley's report on blacklisting not be published because, though "thorough, objective and perceptive in delineating a deplorable situation," it would not improve "the present public impression that the Fund . . . is partisan. . . ."

The Cogley report was published, and both Hutchins and the Fund survived. For a time the board tightened the reins; proposed projects were dropped or moderated, all awards had to be approved unanimously by the trustees, and the distribution of publications had to be cleared by counsel and the board.

A public relations campaign was mounted—"I feel like I've been hired by Amalgamated Lepers of America to make them popular," said its director—which succeeded in giving the public fairer and fuller knowledge and a more favorable opinion of the Fund. Speaker Sam Rayburn evidently got Chairman Walter to cancel projected HUAC hearings on the Fund. By August 1956 amity was restored between Hutchins and the board, and the Fund was sufficiently confident to grant funds to the AMVETS, the Legion's major competitor, and to issue a bulletin attacking Walter, who had released subpoenaed information to Fulton Lewis, Jr. Hoffman even bearded William Randolph Hearst, Jr., but the effort at conversion failed. The board refused Walter's later demand that it permit a search of the Fund's files, and the refusal stuck.

The temper of the nation had eased. Fund-sponsored studies and reports received wide attention and were generally praised as scholarly and significant. The Republic had weathered a nasty storm, and the Fund for the Republic had done something to help. And in 1957, for valor and obduracy beyond the bounds of duty, the board bequeathed the Fund's remaining assets to Hutchins's Center for the study of Democratic Institutions.

Asked "Why do you rob banks?"
(Continued on page 112)

Book Forum

Letters from Readers

The Groovy Revolution

IN HIS REVIEW OF *The Making of a Counter Culture*, *The Free People*, and *Woodstock Nation* [SR, Dec. 13], Henry Resnik has written honest, open-minded analyses of books that concern themselves with a very complex, mixed-up, unsure, yet sincere group of people. However, regardless of the question of literary or social qualities, the books, albeit mostly inadvertently, reveal more than their writers intended.

All three books spotlight the great inadequacies of the mass of the "young rebels." They seek to find in drugs and mysticism an anodyne for their frustrations with their own inabilities to understand themselves and their deficiencies. Examine closely and sympathetically the faces in the illustrations in *The Free People* and you weep for the pain of disillusionment which will be theirs when the drugs wear off and the "Woodstockian" festivals show themselves to be only establishment-promoted money-makers, and the "counter culture" only the seamy underside of the establishment itself.

JOSEPH ROSENZWEIG,
Los Angeles, Calif.

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THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI,
Lombard, Ill.

RESNIK'S REVIEW "The Groovy Revolution" was excellent.

I wish you would devote more space in your magazine to the rising American revolution of neo-primitivism. This is so very important and drastic and full of shattering implications for America and the Western world, that it seems a terrible

oversight on the part of the media that they have not gone into it in depth.

Some questions: What is the role played in this by Negro consciousness? Is it beginning to dominate white Judeo-Christian consciousness? Will it lead to a Hitler in this country? How many of the white youth have actually become "white Negroes," to use Mailer's terminology?

HORACE SCHWARTZ,
San Francisco, Calif.

ABIE HOFFMAN is an idiot! He is a self-admitted drug addict, sadly in need of hospitalization! You thoughtlessly print his rantings, which downgrades our United States, a nation which but a few years back saved the world from the horrors of Hitlerism.

Granted, our nation has a lot of ills, but the Abbie Hoffmans will not cure them! Rather, he is a disrupting element in our society, and I regret that a fine magazine has given so much free publicity to such a low character.

SAMUEL SHAPIRO,
Milton, Del.

Justice for Steinbeck

LAWRENCE WILLIAM JONES's fine review of John Steinbeck's *Journal of a Novel: The East of Eden Letters* [SR, Dec. 20] highlights three interesting points. One is the short shrift that critics have given his works. There have always been "great expectations" of Steinbeck's powers which apparently, for critics, never was fulfilled. The second point is the scant attention that has been paid a writer who has not only been prolific but who has enjoyed unceasing popularity with his readers. One can count on one hand the number of books devoted to Steinbeck.

The third point is Mr. Jones's comment that "Steinbeck's direction is fabular rather than novelistic." This is certainly valid; however, may I suggest that this is no less true of his pre-war fiction. The seeds were all there, beginning with *Cup of Gold*, *Pastures of Heaven*, *To a God Unknown*, and *Of Mice and Men*.

FREDERICK MADER,
South Fallsburg, N.Y.

Remainder Blues

WHAT DAVID DEMPSEY DIDN'T MENTION, in writing about publishers and remainder houses [SR, Dec. 13], is the unfortunate author of the book. He gets nothing, except perhaps a chance to buy back some of his own books at cost, or occasionally to get some of them free. I've watched a pile of my only remaindered book sell like hotcakes at a department store. Where were all those people who apparently liked my book when I needed them? Believe me, it hurts!

MIRIAM ALLEN DEFORD,
San Francisco, Calif.

"Dile, mit, mit entdecken, los!"

Our insight article will have pointed out some of the disadvantages of bivouacking. The important question is: bring the tent on the wilderness areas previously frequented only by those who pass, go and return, and who are willing to walk some distance from the roads to get it.

It is also likely to bring maps, compasses, knives, axes and other tools with them. Attention should be given to these. In other words, the bivouacker is likely to have the same undesirable effects on the areas as roads through wilderness areas.

People who want change better have given up other activities—motorcycles, cars, grandparents, cities, civilization, etc. A man may like the mountains, may think them far to walk, but once the novelty wears off, they won't enjoy life any more than they did before the mountains were frequented.

They would probably get more out of life if they took up walking.

THOMAS J. RAGGARD

Editor

C.W. GRIFFIN, JR., exaggerates the extent to which Americans romanticize the freedom, independence, and adventure of the frontier. In any case, such romanticization should be regarded as a symptom rather than a disease. A happily married man does not daydream about romantic love. Similarly, a man does not romanticize frontier freedoms unless he is suffering from a lack of personal autonomy. Mr. Griffin apparently would like to change people to make them fit the restrictive structure of society. Perhaps a better solution would be to change the structure of society so that it becomes possible to allow people some of the freedom and independence that they seem to crave. A society, after all, is supposed to be designed for the benefit of the people that live in it, not the other way around.

Griffin would put the blame for our environmental problems on excessive *individual* freedoms. Actually, most of the problems are direct or indirect results of the activities of large organizations—corporations and governments. It is these organizations, after all, that control the structure and development of society. Perhaps the most unfortunate thing that has ever happened to individual liberty was its being used as an excuse for the misdeeds of huge corporations. Now the evils perpetrated by these highly collectivist organizations are blamed on "individual liberty."

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI,
Lombard, Ill.

Letters to the Editor

Timeliness of Frontier Freedoms

As a Midwestern small-town dweller, I protest on two scores the assertion by C W Griffin, Jr., in "Frontier Freedoms and Space Age Cities" [SR, Feb. 7] that Los Angeles is a prime example of a city that suffers from "the frontier mythology" of individualism or free enterprise because the source of L.A.'s difficulties, according to the author's reasoning, is the Midwestern small town.

First, the frontier mythology, while weird and fantasy-laden, is not all that bad. The basic difficulty afflicting Los Angeles is not materially different from that experienced by many other metropolitan areas in our country, and has to do with ingestion. Our larger cities have been called upon to add great numbers of people of widely varying backgrounds to their populations before they were ready to assimilate these groups.

Second, historically speaking, individualism and free enterprise in our country have found visible expression in the development of factories and industries, nearly all of which have been located in our larger cities. On the other hand, the heart of the cooperative movement has been in the country.

It is generally true of our country's western cities—with the possible exception of San Francisco—that they are spread out over more territory, and have more individual homes, especially ranch-type houses, than cities of the Eastern Seaboard. But this is not an illusion of freedom, it represents, at least to a degree, its achievement.

AVERY D. WEAGE,
Scribner, Neb.

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of huge corporations. Now the evils perpetrated by these highly collectivist organizations are blamed on "individual liberty."

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI,
Lombard, Ill.

Profits and Losses Statements

SENATOR WILLIAM PROXIMIRE's article "The Pentagon vs. Free Enterprise" [SR, Jan. 31] is a notable contribution. Members of the Subcommittee on Economy in Government deserve much praise.

The practice by manufacturers of acquiring huge profits on weapons and associated equipment for the Department of Defense must be stopped. I wonder how the board of directors and other top management officials of large so-called defense contractors would respond if they were drafted in their present positions at subsistence levels as a supplementary program to the Selective Service. Such a program would provide a means by which these men could make their patriotic contribution during periods of war (declared or not). The 450,000 men in Vietnam are making unbearable sacrifices. Over 44,000 have made the supreme contribution. Many soldiers have discovered they gave their souls vis-à-vis My Lai etc.

I think we know what the response would be from the directors; they would protest in their usual and successful way, and suddenly the war would be over.

Someone said it long ago: "Take the dollar profit out of war and there would be no more war."

Let it be done soon!

RICHARD D. HARVEY,
Urbana, Ill.

WITHIN THE SPAN of seven pages [SR, Jan. 31] one sees the shocking priorities of our society demonstrated. Senator Proxmire states that this country spent one-fourth of its total budget on military procurement alone, and that \$10-billion of the total amount spent on military matters could be pared without diminishing national security in the least. His article ended by saying, "Our priorities as a nation need to be restructured, and the place to start is with the bloated defense budget."

Seven pages later Miss Jeanne Gueydan [LETTERS TO THE EDITOR] tells of the lack of proper medical attention through which she must suffer, because "no Louisiana person, group, or agency . . . will grant the practical aid I need." Our President has told us that we need to fight inflation, and he has told us something else by choosing as his target the HEW appropriations bill. The immoral \$2-billion cost overrun on the C-5A cargo plane would have made the difference between what Mr. Nixon and the Congress wanted on this piece of legislation, and incidentally would have provided the resources to fulfill the human needs of the millions of Miss Gueydans across our fair land.

BILL CALTRIDER,
Graduate Department of Education,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Md.



"I'm ready for the moment of truth"

'Society at fault in all our ills'

I suggest the following as a partial explanation for the rise in drug abuse. For the last decade or so, people seem to

have been searching more and more hungrily for thrills: sex, drugs, crime, hedonism, unrestrained emotionality — any source of stimulation. Conclusion? They are bored to death.

The individual today is not responsible for his own fate. Society takes care of him as long as he follows orders. Nothing he does is really important — unless he does something wild that is not sanctioned by society. Which may be exactly why so many people today are doing wild things.

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI
Lombard

HE SAYS
HE'S OUR
ONLY
CONTACT
WITH
REALITY —

BRICKMAN

אשראי גראניט ווילט

100

Beyond the usual order

• Who Discovered It

REFERENCES AND NOTES

Those East German towns

Lección
semana 11
Domingo
semana 11
2010-2011

On the methods used



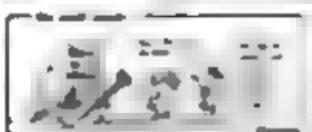
Much debate on what are “front” and

Mr. John C. Weller, Director of
Private and Family Budgets of
the National Council of Women,
will be the principal speaker at
the meeting of the
Women's Budget Committee
on March 20.

A small, dark, blurry thumbnail image showing a person's face and shoulders in a low-light environment.

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1996-1997



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To Cambodia and back?

By John P. O'Farrell
Special to the Daily News

CHICAGO

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The Wave of the Future

VARIOUS PEOPLE have proposed that the cities of the future should be covered by vast domes to keep out the rain and make it possible to keep the whole city at a constant temperature, and there is little question that this idea eventually will be put into effect. There has been some discussion as to whether these domes should be opaque, so as to protect people from sunlight and such, or transparent so people can look at the sky. My own feeling is that they should be transparent. You might not think the sky is much to look at right now, but in the year 2000 it could be quite a different matter. I am referring to the prospect of *cloud control*.

At present, scientists have no control over the time that clouds are going to come by or the shapes they will assume. Sometimes there are so many clouds that there is not enough light outside, and sometimes there are no clouds at all; and their shapes are completely irregular and meaningless. It is not good for science to have no control over something. By the year 2000, however, it will be possible for scientists to control clouds so that they come over at regular, stated intervals and have predetermined geometric forms. For instance, the clouds might be cubical on Mondays, tetrahedral on Tuesdays, dodecahedral on Wednesdays, etc. The educational value of this should not be underestimated. And clouds will be timed so accurately that you will be able to set your watch by them.

Now, I can predict in advance that there are going to be some sentimental old ladies who will object to this. For instance, they will say there are some people who like to look at clouds, and they will point out that children like to imagine faces and animals and such in the funny shapes of clouds. They will claim that controlled clouds would be too boring to look at. However, this difficulty can not only be remedied, but turned to advantage. The scientists of the future will be able to make clouds move and change in definite patterns, so that they will make pictures and act out stories, just like television. Thus the clouds of the future actually will be far more interesting and entertaining to look at than those of today. In fact, there will be regular, planned, educational programming in the sky, which will help teach children all the scientific facts they will need to know to get along in the world of tomorrow. And cloud-vision will be even better than educational television, because people won't be able to switch to a channel with violence on it.

Remember, they are *your clouds* and they should be controlled for *your benefit*.

Another thing these old ladies and bleeding hearts worry about is that the advance of science and industry could destroy the world of nature. These fears are totally unnecessary. A National Park System has been founded in the United States to protect our plants and wildlife, and in the future our Na-

tional Parks will be even better, far better, than they are today. For instance, in the year 2000 every animal will have a tiny radio transmitter permanently attached to it so that zoologists can keep track of its location and condition. This will enable them to help sick animals or those who get themselves into trouble. Biologists will change the terrain when necessary and will plant all the right food plants to make sure that animals get proper nutrition. (In fact, some of this is even being done right now, today, in a few of our national parks.) For a nominal fee, the public will be admitted to the parks—under the supervision of trained guides to ensure that thoughtless persons do not damage our precious natural heritage. The animals may even have their brains wired so that they can be made to act out their quaint habits for the education of the spectators at a command from the guide.

The bleeding hearts and the ignorant old geezers who are still living in the past think the advance of technology could take away some of our freedom. But this is superstitious nonsense. Exactly the opposite is true. The science of tomorrow will make it possible to have far more freedom than we have today. In fact, by the year 3000, we will be able to eliminate *all laws*, because people will be fixed so they will never even want to do anything that isn't for the good of society. Each baby when it is born will have its mind adjusted by scientists so that it will grow up to be a healthy, happy, public-spirited citizen, anxious to be useful to the community.

And if anybody doesn't like all this, the psychologists of the future will be able to fix him so he does like it.

—THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI.

Phoenix Nest

Edited by Martin Levin

To a Resident Virus

Exit Pneumococci
Playing rough as hockey
With my nervous strings
Dizzying my psyche
Running 'round in rings
List while I'm ad libbing
This litanic hymn
Tired of your ribbing
I am not a gym

Exit Pneumococci
Running me all rocky
Bats with busy wings
Jabberwocky music
Like Miss Ella sings
List while I repeat it
What I said before
Hurry bugs and beat it
Out and slam the door.

—HOWARD DIETZ.

The Wave of the Future

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And if anybody doesn't like all this, the psychologists of the future will be able to fix him so he does like it

—THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI.

If Walt Whitman Had Written It Today

or

I'd Settle for Leaves of Grass

I smel America smelling, the varied odors I smell,
Those of exhaust pipes, each one belching fumes as it should belch, blue and fierce,
The factories smelling strong as their smokestacks fill the air,
The abattoir smelling as it makes ready for work or leaves off work,
The cities smelling what belongs to them in their streets, the glue works smelling in the Jersey swamp,
The riverbed smelling as it flows to the sea, the dump heap smelling as it stands,
The brewery's smell, the garbage truck's on its way in the morning, or at noon intermission or at sundown,
The pervasive smelling of the gasworks, or of the sausage plant at work, or of the plane jetting and whooshing,
As we inhale what belongs to you and me and to none else,
Effluvium belongs to us all—we're a country of numbed noses, smog-filled, groggy,
Smelling with weary nostrils our strong malodorous smells.

—ARNOLD M. ALTREBACH

Wilderness

I am a U.S. citizen travelling through Canada. In reading some brochures and some splurges printed on highway maps, I could not help being struck with a certain contradiction in the Canadian attitude. On the one hand, the brochures enthuse over the glories of untouched wilderness: "Trees are everywhere, hundreds of lakes and streams remain unmapped . . . treasure the lonely grandeur of the big country, where nature is undisturbed." "For more excitement, charter an aircraft into the forested wilderness beyond the end of the roads." On the other hand, many Canadians seem to be anxious for economic exploitation of their wilderness. Some brochures brag about "blooming population", industrial "expansion" and the extension of the roads further into the wilderness. You ought to realize that you can't have your cake and eat it too. Preserving a few islands of wilderness in the form of parks isn't enough as is shown by the example of the western U.S. There is still some wilderness left there, but the number of people who want to use that wilderness grows by leaps and bounds while the wilderness itself shrinks.

It gets harder and harder to escape the crowds, even when one travels several miles on foot into a designated "primitive area," and it appears that if any wilderness is to be preserved at all, permits will eventually have to be required for travel into wilderness areas.

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If I were a Canadian, I would favor laws designed to discourage the growth of population and the extension of the road system. Look at it this way. The more people there are the less land and natural resources there are for each person. What many people in the U.S are beginning to realize — now that it's too late — is that the growth of population and industry is good for businessmen because it helps them get rich, and good for government bureaucrats because it provides impressive statistics to swell their egos, but it isn't good for the average person. The trouble is that some Canadians don't seem to know when they're well off!

Lombard, Ill. Theodore J. Kaczynski

Comment

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ROSS MUNRO
Publisher

ANDREW SNADDON
Editor

Tuesday, June 30, 1970

Royal tour costs

Perhaps, if Prime Minister Trudeau is worried about the cost of a Royal Tour he should start looking first at the Ottawa planners.

It is expected the forthcoming tour of the Northwest Territories and Manitoba will cost the federal treasury \$750,000. In days of unemployment, inflation and a slowing economy there is bound to be some protest.

It should be remembered, though, that the costs are not the Queen's doing. She was invited here. If the government can't afford it or begets the cost, it should not have extended the invitation. Many Canadians ARE in favor of her coming and will loyally welcome her as the Queen of Canada.

It will be an exhausting trip for her even though she will be accompanied by Prince Philip and Princess Anne. It will be a major event in the communities she visits and many Canadians will follow the

reports of the visit with avid interest. It will be very bad indeed if the trip is now marred by fighting over the costs. As Prince Philip has noted if Canadians do not want the Royal Family they have but to say so — the members of the family have plenty to do.

However, having said that Mr. Trudeau would be advised to look into the cost and see how much of it was unnecessary trimmings by Ottawa pooh-bahs trying to create an impression that was not necessary. The expensive shipping of cars to be used on a few miles of road (suddenly oiled or paved). Expensive installations and elaborate, costly plans for meals could all, probably, be kept down. While the purpose of the visit is to allow Canadians to see the Royal Family, it would not be wrong, to some degree to let the Royal family see the country as it is and not decked out by civil servants trying to hide the dirt.

Gas pipe line

An Alaska-Alberta natural gas pipeline, as proposed by Alberta Gas Trunk Line Company and associated firms, would no doubt be a very good thing for Alberta.

And this is particularly so if it would set some sort of precedent for an oil pipeline down the Mackenzie Valley to Edmonton.

Proposed by Alberta Gas Trunk Line, the proposal is an imaginative one with the advantage of keeping the Canadian portion of the pipeline under Canadian control. This is particularly important to ensure that the pipeline, prompted by oil and gas discoveries in Alaska, would also serve to encourage exploration for and development of similar resources in the Canadian Arctic.

The benefit to Alberta and Edmonton in construction of such a pipeline would be immediate and substantial. And an indirect benefit might be a partial easing of pressure on Alberta's gas reserves as a result of increasing demand for natural gas in American markets.

And all this might be accomplished with a minimum risk to

ecology in the North since a gas pipeline would not require heating to maintain flow, which is one of the major concerns about the idea of an oil pipeline through similar territory.

It is best not to get too enthused, however, since there are some practical problems involved with the proposal which must be considered.

First of all, it is not yet at all certain whether there will be such huge quantities of natural gas available for export from Prudhoe Bay. Also, the process of liquifying the gas and shipping it by sea could possibly prove to be an attractive alternative for quantities which are available for export.

And, with the present hard bargaining between Canada and the United States over continental resources, it might be wondered just how much enthusiasm there might be in Washington, or Alaska for that matter, for entrusting to another country the delivery of what, from a strategic point of view, is an "internal" and therefore supposedly secure resource supply.

Here and there

A boat of the federal fisheries department, the G. B. Reid, will be shadowing a Russian fishing fleet off the western shore of Vancouver Island. Ottawa, one might be tempted to ask, is not thinking of staging a Pueblo incident of its own, is it?

Soon Willy Brandt of West Germany won't be alone in the business of easing east-west tension: Prime Minister Trudeau, Opposition Leader Stanfield and several cabinet ministers will pierce the Iron Curtain during the next few months to get in on the fad.

11th Avenue J. D. Gee

This is a corrective measure, not revenge as he wrongly assumes; and is designed to operate where other measures have failed. It's time we, the average citizens, got behind our law enforcement officers, strengthening their hands, rather than undermining their efforts.

11th Avenue J. D. Gee

Voluntary youth service problem discussed

by Tim Creery
Southam News Services

THE HAGUE

The biggest youth issue in the politics of international development is the future of the voluntary services, with sharp division over the role the United Nations itself should play.

The youth delegation and many other participants at the World Food Congress, which ended here today, oppose the recommendation of the UN's Economic and Social Council ECOSOC that the world organization should establish its own "peace corps."

This does not necessarily reflect the position that will be taken when the nations consider the issue this fall at the United Nations General Assembly in a session devoted to the second development decade. Delegates here were not expressing official views, and some countries, notably the Soviet Union, do not belong to FAO and were not represented.

The Canadian government's view, reflecting the stand of CUSO — Canadian University Service Overseas — and the youth lobby for development aid, is that the UN should limit itself to a co-ordinating, promoting and contributing role to existing youth services that have 100,000 volunteers in the field throughout the world.

Work together

"There are a lot of good operating agencies now," said Lewis Perinbam, first executive director of CUSO and director of special programs for the Canadian International Development Agency CIDA. "Do you dislodge them to create a new service or do you find some way to help them all work together? We support the second."

Perinbam, with wide experience in development work — World University Service of Canada, World Bank, UNESCO, CUSO, CIDA — also suggested the youth program "is

really better done under non-governmental auspices."

CUSO, though heavily subsidized by Ottawa, operates under a contract which assures it complete policy-making autonomy as a non-governmental organization. It has never been expelled from a country, but is quick to pull out if it gets the feeling its volunteers are not welcome.

But opponents feel the more likely result would be American domination of whatever force is created. They also fear that the dead hand of UN bureaucracy would hinder rather than help the youth service movement.

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"The role of the United Nations," he said, "should be to assist national volunteer schemes rather than have a UN corps of its own. Volunteers should be considered as junior experts and sent where they are needed."

Such views were music to the ears of the discussion group chairman, Canada's Francois Pouliot, a former CUSO volunteer and executive who is director of the co-ordinating committee for International Voluntary Service in Paris. Operating on a meagre budget provided mostly by UNESCO — United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization — Pouliot's committee could serve as the base for an expanded UN role.

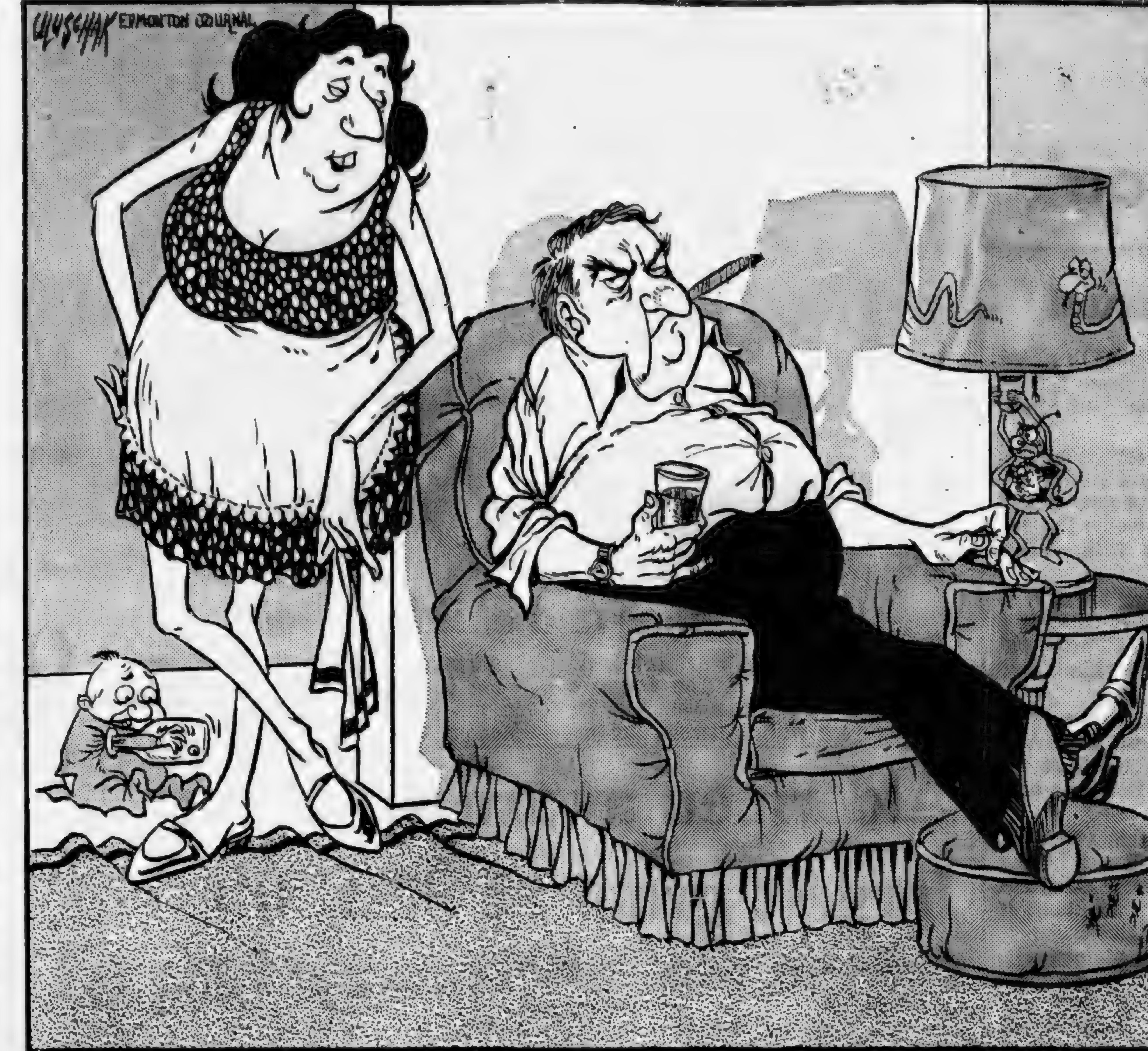
Competing volunteers

But the UNESCO-backed committee is already in competition with the International Secretariat for Voluntary Service, ISVS, a U.S. Peace Corps promotion which moved to Geneva at the beginning of this year. Well funded, it tends to be Western-oriented with membership including such countries as Ivory Coast, Liberia and Thailand aside from the U.S.

The Paris committee, on the other hand, includes the volunteer services from the Communist countries. Pouliot speaks highly of the efficient Bureau International de Tourisme et



Times of pickup . . . ? ? ?



"I see you're all set to celebrate 'Dominion Day' by watching American TV, wearing Italian shoes and a Swiss watch, smoking Cuban cigars, drinking Irish whiskey, and waving a made in Japan Canadian flag!"

Letters to The Journal

All over Overland

Wilderness

Whoever was responsible for hiring Wayne Overland must be lame in both arms from patting himself on the back, for no columnist on the paper (not even Barry Westgate) seems to arouse so much discussion, frustration, ire and laughter in the reading public as does Mr. Overland; and, after all, isn't that the function of any critic?

Who cares how little (as his detractors claim) or how much Mr. Overland knows about sports? He writes a witty, entertaining and informative column which apparently touches a great many sore spots in Edmonton. Why, after an Overland column on football appears, arguments rage for days, marriages fail, friendships are destroyed, families crumble and the average sports fan like me loves every minute of it!

68th Street Mrs. E. Cunliffe

I am a U.S. citizen travelling through Canada. In reading some brochures and some splurges printed on highway maps, I could not help being struck with a certain contradiction in the Canadian attitude. On the one hand, the brochures enthuse over the glories of untouched wilderness: "Trees are everywhere, hundreds of lakes and streams remain unmapped . . . treasure the lonely grandeur of the big country, where nature is undisturbed." "For more excitement, charter an aircraft into the forested wilderness beyond the end of the roads." On the other hand, many Canadians seem to be anxious for economic exploitation of their wilderness. Some brochures brag about "blooming population", industrial "expansion" and the extension of the roads further into the wilderness. You ought to realize that you can't have your cake and eat it too. Preserving a few islands of wilderness in the form of parks isn't enough as is shown by the example of the western U.S. There is still some wilderness left there, but the number of people who want to use that wilderness grows by leaps and bounds while the wilderness itself shrinks.

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Lombard, Ill. Theodore J. Kaczynski

Post strike

I would like to express my resentment against those highly disgusting postal workers' repeated striking actions in this city. Who do they think they are? When they "demand" a salary equal to firemen and policemen, they seem to forget that they lack both the skills and the courage of those people who have to risk their lives to make a living.

University of Alberta Disgusted

Censorship

All these holy orders coming out of Mr. Holowach's office sure makes one wonder if there was an election or if there was a Papal appointment or maybe we missed the star in the East?

One sure gets tired having the Sociable Incredibles passing judgment on us all the time.

Jasper House Sacred Drop-out

CKUA

Permit me to say "Amen" to June's letter (June 22) regarding the popularity of radio station CKUA.

Leave CKUA alone.

Wetaskiwin M. Dykes

More letters on Page 10

ECM future at stake

by Robert Taylor

Reuters

BRUSSELS

Enlargement of the European Common Market to 10 members from six, including Britain, would create a powerful third force in the economic world, rivaling the United States or the Soviet Union.

The creation of this new giant now depends on negotiations between the six Common Market countries and Britain, scheduled to open in Luxembourg today.

Already the market, made up of Belgium, France, The Netherlands, Italy, Luxembourg and West Germany, is the world's largest trading bloc. But a Common Market which also included Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark, the four present applicants, would have a total population of 250,000,000, greater than either the United States or Russia.

Whether an enlarged European economic community would eventually have a political voice commensurate with its economic weight will depend on the outcome of the Luxembourg negotiations and subsequent efforts to integrate all 10 member states.

Twice rebuffed, in 1963 and 1967, Britain is about to knock for a third time on the community's door and chances of admission appear to be better than ever before.

Under Prime Minister Edward Heath, who headed the Conservatives' negotiating team at the first parley, Britain will be seeking admission on the best possible terms.

Heath himself is respected in Brussels, the Common Market capital, as a committed European. But the Six are aware that some members of his party are opposed to British entry into the Market and that British public opinion is cool toward it.

The British economy can hardly be called strong but it is stable. It can no longer be claimed, as former French president Charles de Gaulle claimed in 1963 when he vetoed Britain's entry bid, that the British are not yet ripe for entry into Europe.

Conditions have greatly improved since 1967, when de Gaulle refused to allow negotiations to begin because of the economic difficulties Britain was then encountering.

De Gaulle now has been replaced by men in Paris whose pragmatic approach is conditioned by the realities of the European condition. The other five Market members are all committed to endorsing Britain's entry, with West Germany and The Netherlands likely to be Britain's staunchest supporters.

Fresh markets

Italy hopes to find fresh markets for its farm products in Britain, and values the technological skills which Britain can contribute to the community.

France remains the key to Britain's success or failure at the Luxembourg talks.

Its main provisions are that Britain entry must not upset the EEC's hard-won unity, that Britain's participation in the Common Market must be wholehearted and without undue deference to traditional Commonwealth trade, and that the pound sterling must be fully committed to the market's united financial front.

The French negotiators are expected to take a firm stand on farm policy.

The coming talks will also make plans for the future relationship between an enlarged EEC and the six remaining members of the European Free Trade Association. These are Austria, Finland, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland.

The status of EFTA is bound to be materially effected if three of its leading members — Britain, Norway and Denmark — succeed in their applications to join the Common Market.

But the negotiations appear unlikely to end in a veto. If Britain does not gain admission it will be because London's negotiators reject the price they are being asked to pay for admission.

Former British prime minister Harold Wilson cautiously estimated the negative impact that entry would have on his nation's balance of payments at between £100,000,000 and £1,000,000,000, between \$250,000,000 and \$2,500,000,000.

The main cause of this would be the extra cost of importing farm products from Common Market countries at much higher prices than Britain now pays for farm goods from sterling-area Commonwealth countries. This cost could be partly offset by the stimulation of higher output from British farmers.

Britain's entry would certainly result in higher food prices for British housewives, although a transition period of several years would be allowed for adjustment to Common Market levels.

Britain will not be forbidden to buy farm goods from traditional suppliers, but would have to charge import levies on them which would be paid into the community's farm fund.

Everyone's loafing — rich and poor

An article by NICHOLAS VON HOFFMAN in the liberal Washington Post.

The August issue of Fortune magazine reports that on one Friday evening last April, GM's Chevrolet assembly plant in Baltimore closed down in the middle of the 3:30 to midnight shift. The reason was that more than 200 of 2,700 employees didn't show up for work.

This wasn't a unique occurrence. In four years, absenteeism in the plant has gone from about three per cent to 7.5 per cent.

The Fortune article ("Blue collar blues on the assembly line" by Judson Gooding) depicts a condition of large and growing negligence among automobile workers, particularly the young:

"The deep dislike of the job and the desire to escape become terribly clear twice each day when shifts end and the men stampede out of the plant gates to the parking lots, where they sometimes actually endanger lives in their desperate haste to be gone."

Absent and late

"... An average of five per cent of GM's hourly workers are missing from work without explanation every day... On some days, notably Mondays and Fridays, the figure goes as high as 10 per cent. Tardiness has increased, making it even more difficult to start up the production line when a shift begins..."

"The quit rate at Ford last year was 25.2 per cent... Some assembly line workers are so turned off, managers report with astonishment, that they just walk away in mid-shift and don't even come back to get their pay for the time they have worked."

Craftsmanship crisis

"... In some plants worker discontent has reached such a degree that there has been overt sabotage. Screws have been left in brake drums, tool handles welded into fender compartments to cause mysterious, unfindable rattles, paint scratched and upholstery cut."

A lot of quick, but not necessarily sound conclusions can be jumped at here.

It may be said that this is but another example of what the new secretary of labor, James D. Hodgson, calls a "crisis in craftsmanship," but people who believe that have never worked on an assembly line. These are tough, monotonous jobs which, even when done well, afford none of the satisfaction that arises from mastering a craft.

Factory workers work for one thing — money; but, as Fortune remarks, these new, younger workers "have never experienced economic want or

fear—or even insecurity. In the back of their minds is the knowledge that public policy will not allow them to starve, whatever may happen."

In their confidence they won't suffer economic privation, they resemble their collegiate counterparts.

There are other similarities. If the contemporary college student arrives on campus with better training, the young factory worker starts his job with two more years schooling than the older men.

"Along the main production line and in the subassembly areas," Fortune notes, along with others who've been looking into factories recently, "there are beards, and shades, long hair here, a peace medal there, occasionally some beads—above all, young faces, curious eyes."

Working class youth is moving in the direction of what was once the upper-middle-class youth culture. This is true not only of dress and pot smoking, which is endemic among young workers in some factories, but also in attitude toward the company.

Like college students

Fortune's interviews with the young workers reveal them saying things about their employers which are remarkably similar to the complaints of college students: the job is boring, you are just a number, you feel tied down, you're in a jail cell—except they have more time off in prison. You can't do personal things, get a haircut, get your license plates or make a phone call.

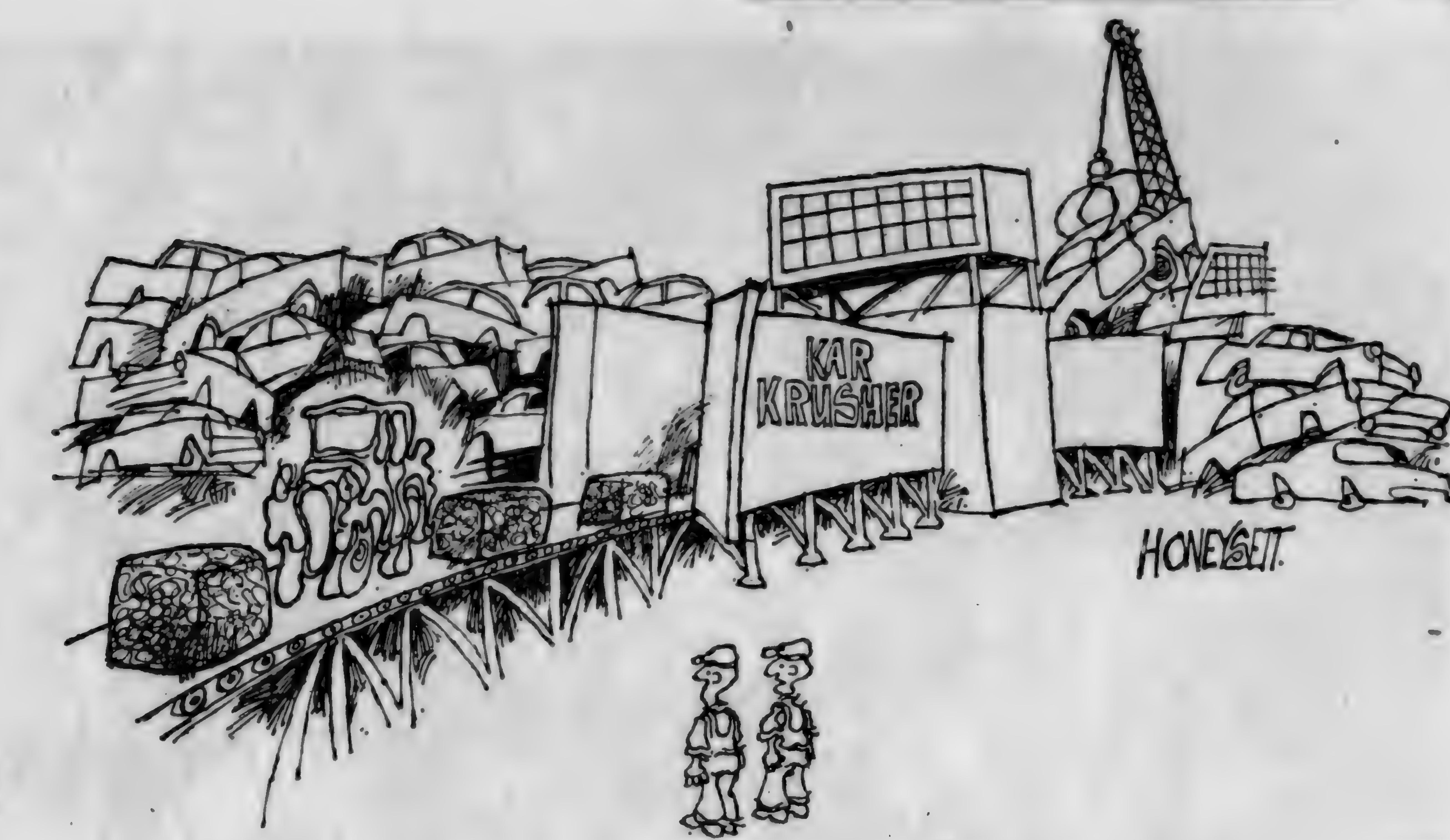
Interestingly enough, the automobile companies seem to be showing more sensitivity to the problems than many of the colleges and universities which have simply concentrated on counter-insurgency techniques.

Ford shows a movie to new employees that honestly says that work is no fun: "It's a drag at first, but you realize you got to do it; so you do it." Some GM plants reward punctuality with initialed drinking glasses, but as one executive is quoted as saying, "if they won't come in for \$32.40 a day, they won't come in for a monogrammed glass."

Hire imbeciles?

Another approach is to eliminate the lousy jobs by automation, but there are limits to how far you can go with that; another tack is to eliminate all the intelligent workers, hiring only imbeciles who may not mind the repetitive boredom, but there still may be more jobs than there are morons to fill them.

The automobile industry isn't the only one to experience a decrease in the reliability and quality of its labor force. Another notable example is the nation's phone companies, but the complaint is really general, although the reasons for



"You're right there, Charlie, they don't make them like that any more."

—Punch

this I-don't-give-a-bleep attitude are easier to speculate on than prove.

Speculation suggests that many people aren't infinitely acquisitive, that they set a certain standard of comfort and enjoyment of material goods for themselves, and that, once they reach it, they stop working unless they're doing something they enjoy.

You only live once

The people who complain most angrily about slipshod workmanship are often people who earn a living doing something they like. They don't have to put up with the boss, the foreman or the office manager, those names which stand for constraint, compulsion and social discipline in our society.

It's not just the hippie communards who've aspired to independence; it's every guy who's wanted to be his own boss and tried and failed by sod busting in Oklahoma or by running a gas station by the side of an interstate highway.

For a lot of people the difference between a good job and a rotten one that deprives a man of his pride is whether he has to punch a time card, whether he must take his coffee breaks at a

prescribed time, whether he'll be questioned about too many trips to the toilet.

These feelings in relation to the boss and the company have always been with us. What's new is the heavily advertised idea of the "leisure society."

Never has the distinction between work and play been clearer or more depressing. You can't turn on the television without getting your nose rubbed into it, so as the man in the Schlitz ads says, "You only live once so you better grab it when it's there."

The Fortune article says that one of the biggest sources of discontent is enforced overtime.

In the past workers wanted overtime. Now a growing number don't, either because their base pay is sufficient for the way they want to live or the extra money doesn't mean that much.

Incentive blunted

One of the reasons is high taxes. Why make the extra money if so much of it goes for people on welfare, especially when it is generally believed that the rich escape taxation just as they escape their military obligations?

The fact that armaments are a much larger factor in the taxload is beside the point. It's been dinned into people that they work so that others may loaf.

Indeed loafers and loafing are vividly thrown up to working people all the time via TV. If it's not ladies on welfare, it's millionaire loafers like Jackie Kennedy and the jet set or the rich woman who owns the New York Mets or any number of publicized White House guests who, so far as it's known, have never worked a day in their lives.

Wrong priorities

Beyond that there is the product of one's work. An automobile worker once had reason to be proud of what came off that assembly line; the car was the symbol of the American social genius. Now it's the sign of our idiocy. That car, even if it's well made, is a piece of polluting junk.

"Nothing works any more, the country's falling apart," people say as they push the buttons for the automated services and get nothing but smoking transistors.

The reasons assigned are metaphysical — doomsday talk, radical activity, conspiracies, but the truth is probably far less grandiose. For a quarter of a century we've abused and used our social and economic systems while we've debauched ourselves in consumerism at home and adventurism abroad. Now we must stop, think and rebuild.

Nasser reverses his policies

By DAVID HIRST

President Nasser in accepting the American peace initiative has touched off an uproar in the Arab world. But he scarcely raised a murmur in Egypt.

President Nasser appears to be defusing, more resolutely than anyone can remember, those pan-Arab sentiments on which he has based his mass appeal, and the Egyptians appear to be with him.

In an interview the editor of the newspaper Al Ahram warned the Arabs who were attacking President Nasser that "if there is one country in the Arab world which can cut itself off from the others that country is Egypt."

On the face of it the incipient split is not surprising.

Cairo, as always, seems the most placid, unmilitary of Arab capitals. It is a city without fédéyéen, like Amman, without strident ban-

ners across every street, like Damascus, and without the armored cars which lurk

haphazardly blacked-out windows have by now blended with the dusty urban landscape. The SAM-3 missiles are out of sight, and almost out of mind, on the barren Mukattam hills or on the desert fringe.

Menacingly round public buildings in Beirut.

If one strolls along the Nile one comes across soldiers guarding bridges with fixed bayonets — but such amiable men one cannot believe they would ever use them.

The dilapidated blast walls

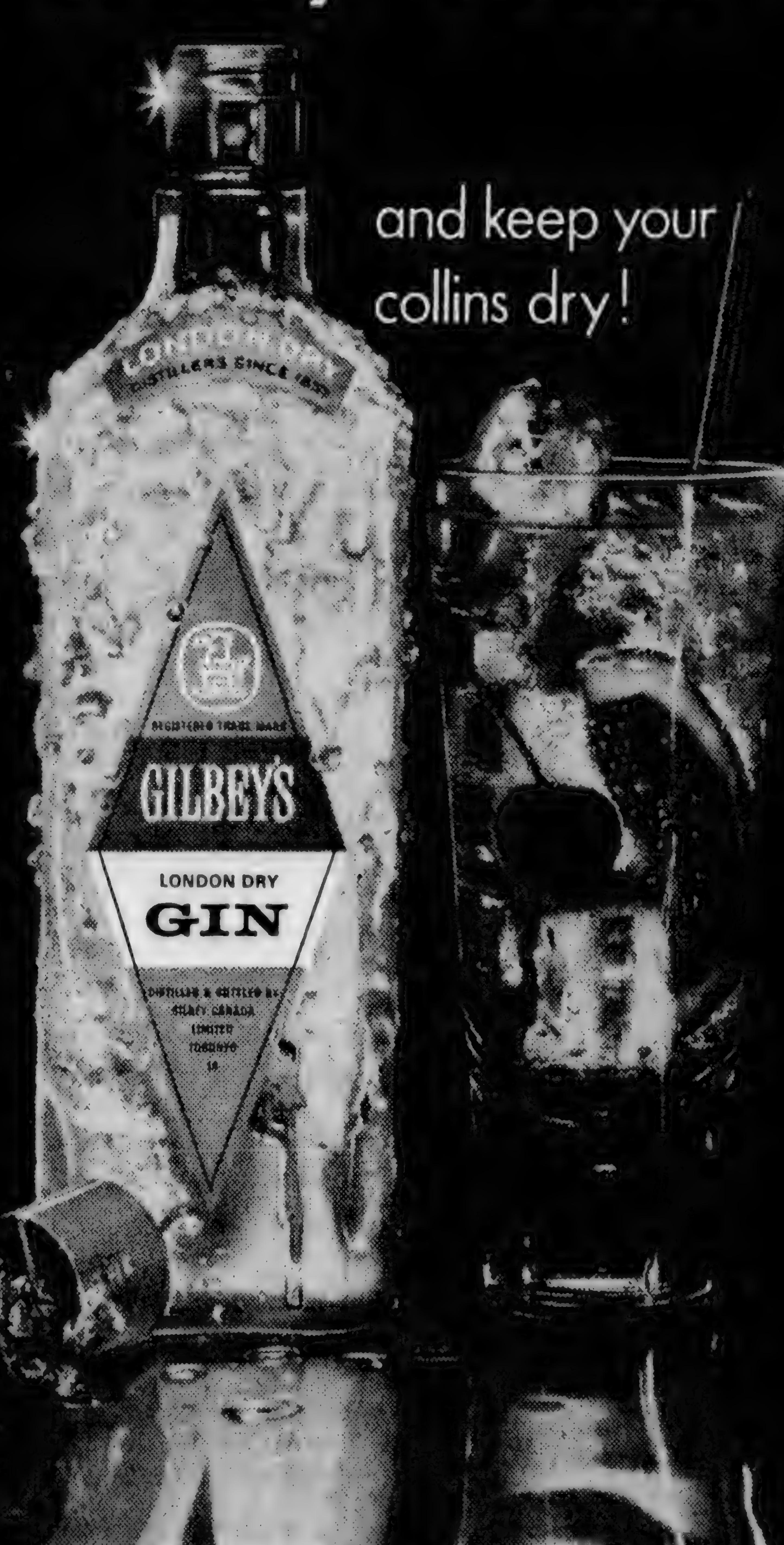
keep the political temperature down.

A widespread indifference, consciously fostered, helps to explain his audacious move in accepting the American initiative, to throw into reverse the whole, increasingly belligerent momentum of his policies.

He has called his acceptance of the proposals of U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers the last chance for peace. It really is difficult to see how, if this chance is lost, he can do anything but commit himself irretrievably to war.

Break out the frosty bottle

and keep your collins dry!



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

It's a piece of pie

Editor, The Sun, Sir — As a returning resident, I am again reminded that an evening stroll through Vancouver's picturesque residential back lanes constitutes one of the city's most convenient entertainments.

How does the law read with respect to my harvesting now and again enough back-lane blackberries and windfall apples to round out evening excursions by means of an occasional pie?

JOHN CALAM

1876 West King Edward

Stick to it

Editor, The Sun, Sir — Bob Hunter, in his column for July 22, appears to be saying that unless Canadians begin to accept the standards of the hippie "counter-culture," they will fall into a "deadly trap" and suffer "destructive chaos." He claims that the U.S. has already fallen into this trap and that it is now in a state of "civil war."

In other words, he is threatening Canada: Accept our values or we hippies will make it so hot for you that you'll wish you had.

As a U.S. citizen and a former resident of Berkeley, California, I can assure you that if there is a civil war in the U.S., it must be the mildest one in history. In all the "destructive chaos," usually the only people who get hurt are the chaos-makers themselves and a few policemen.

The average person is not noticeably affected.

I taught at Berkeley during some of the worst riots there and not one of my classes was disrupted. In other words, the threats are just a lot of hot air.

The middle class has little to fear from any disruption or violence that the counter-culture may create. The thing to be feared is that the counter-culture — and its sympathizers in the mass media — may brainwash the middle class

into abandoning its own moral standards and becoming hippie itself.

So don't let Bob Hunter frighten you. If you are worried about the hippies, then the best thing you can do is stick fast to your own moral standards and live up to them.

Please note: I am not advocating repressive measures against hippies. I am merely advising the middle class not to let the hippie culture influence them — especially not by threats.

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI

463 North Ridge,

Lombard, Ill.

Welcome for all

Editor, The Sun, Sir — Just a comment on the sensationalism of the press — as illustrated with a headline and story by Pat Moan, Hero's Welcome for Haney Youth, in the Aug. 7 Sun.

We don't want to belittle the effort of Rick Rathbone and what he did — but the welcome was for the entire band and glee club members returning after a five weeks' tour of New Zealand.

It had been planned and worked on for some time before that incident related in the story occurred — even included a 10-foot banner made by one of the parents with "Welcome Home" in the Maori language to Maple Ridge Secondary School Band and Glee Club.

ERNEST POIGNANT

22023 Lougheed Highway,

Maple Ridge, B.C.

Letters to the editor must be signed by and bear the address of the writer. The shorter the better. A pen name may be used only in special cases. The Sun may edit letters for brevity, clarity, legality or taste.

Thar she blows!

Editor, The Sun, Sir — Dr.

J. A. Wada of the UBC laboratory of neurological research has suggested a scientific centre on the B.C. coast to which killer whales would be attracted by food or other sensory stimuli, but would be free to come and go.

This proposal makes a great deal more sense than our moronic practice of capturing and confining these highly intelligent animals. Such a change of policy appears, however, unlikely to come about until the duller members of our species acquire a little of the intelligence of the whale.

P. R. U. STRATTON

198 West Hastings

Toss out cars

Editor, The Sun, Sir — Are we really concerned about our environment? For many years we have had the opportunity to cut air pollution by more than half, to increase the amount of recreational land, to lessen excessive noise and in general to improve the quality of the environment in cities and we have not taken it.

Most of us are aware of pollution and appalled at the destruction it causes yet we balk at taking the most obvious step towards halting this decay — banning that great anti-life machine, the automobile. Is it such a great sacrifice? When the disadvantages and advantages are weighed, do we have any other choice?

We know that motor vehicles cause 70 per cent to 80 per cent of all pollutants in the air, including lead, organic compounds, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxide, sulphur oxide and more. Would it be worth the sacrifice to breath clean air, to lessen respiratory diseases or even to see the

mountains in the morning again?

Our society has become car oriented — witness the number of drive-ins (theatres, restaurants, ice-cream parlors, car washes etc.), the number of parking lots, gas stations and private garages, not to mention the millions of miles of road we have built — all for the sake of the auto. Even the sprawling shape of our cities is a direct result of the car.

Cars dominate our lives so much that we hardly notice the dirt, the noise, the traffic jams or even the fact that pedestrians are allowed only seconds to dash across the road before the light changes. Would it be worth the sacrifice to turn the concrete now used by cars into green-grassy park-land and recreational areas for people?

Wouldn't it be great to have a city shaped for people instead of cars?

If we are truly concerned about our environment there is much we can do both on an individual level and as a group to stop its destruction. Wherever possible we can leave our cars at home. If we live within four miles of our destination we can either walk or ride a bike and for longer distances we can take bus or fill up the cars on the road by forming car pools or hitch-hiking.

We can patronize our local transit system and demand more efficient service and urge them to build subways or some other imaginative modern system. I do not want to go into all the systems available but there have been many bright ideas for efficient, cheap local transit developed in the past few years and they only wait for some enterprising city to put them to use.

If we had an efficient and cheap form of public transportation in Vancouver there would be no need for cars

DONNA MEIKLE

934 Nicola

FUN WITH FIGURES

By J. A. H. HUNTER

Sam picked up a gaudy tie. "So the new stock is in," he commented. "Are you keeping a tally as I asked?"

"Sure," Ann handed him a sheet of paper. "You remember there are three qualities at \$4, \$3 and 60 cents each. We've sold just a hundred in all."

Stick to it

Editor, The Sun, Sir — Bob Hunter, in his column for July 22, appears to be saying that unless Canadians begin to accept the standards of the hippie "counter-culture," they will fall into a "deadly trap" and suffer "destructive chaos." He claims that the U.S. has already fallen into this trap and that it is now in a state of "civil war."

In other words, he is threatening Canada: Accept our values or we hippies will make it so hot for you that you'll wish you had.

As a U.S. citizen and a former resident of Berkeley, California, I can assure you that if there is a civil war in the U.S., it must be the mildest one in history. In all the "destructive chaos," usually the only people who get hurt are the chaos-makers themselves and a few policemen.

The average person is not noticeably affected.

I taught at Berkeley during some of the worst riots there and not one of my classes was disrupted. In other words, the threats are just a lot of hot air.

The middle class has little to fear from any disruption or violence that the counter-culture may create. The thing to be feared is that the counter-culture — and its sympathizers in the mass media — may brainwash the middle class into abandoning its own moral standards and becoming hippie itself.

So don't let Bob Hunter frighten you. If you are worried about the hippies, then the best thing you can do is stick fast to your own moral standards and live up to them.

Please note: I am not advocating repressive measures against hippies. I am merely advising the middle class not to let the hippie culture influence them — especially not by threats.

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI
463 North Ridge,
Lombard, Ill.

Alaska in Interior Dept. crunch

I quote from a pamphlet called "Alaska Recreation Guide" put out by the U.S. Department of Interior in co-operation with the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the Alaska Department of Economic Development:

"In Alaska, the contrast of delicate beauty and savage wilderness is enough to instill in anyone's mind that this is truly America's 'play-ground.' . . .

"But these things may not always be available for everyone. The increased population growth in our country is making increased demands on the recreation use of the land. . . .

"Here in this great land of Alaska there is the challenge

and opportunity to preserve for the future — to profit from the mistakes and poor planning that have plagued 'Last Frontiers' down through history."

Despite all this, the Department of the Interior has just recommended construction of the Alaska oil pipeline for the sake of national growth (growth being a euphemism for more crowding, more pollution, and more power for government bureaucrats). Now how do they square this action with their own words, quoted above? Maybe you can figure it out. Are they hypocrites or are they just stupid?

THEODORE J. KACZYNSKI
Lombard

Budget health care help

Nixon turns pro-Plumbers



The Second Stage of Growth

What's Next?

134
by and
less about
you are not
in this country
Mr.

Who's to blame for inflation?

100-500000

→ → → Drawing from logic

1000

Justice court

David Morris Holmes, 16, 3701 3rd Ave. S., engaging in a speed contest on a public highway, fined \$50 and four weekly one-night driver improvement class sessions.

Theodore John Kaczynski, 31, Lincoln, failure to stop for a school bus unloading children, fined \$30.

Jacob David Beck, 41, 520 46th St. S., careless driving, forfeited \$25.

Martin Josef Basta, 19, Belt, failure to give notice of an accident by quickest means and careless driving, forfeited total of \$50.

Lee Allen Wallace, 29, 1009 Carlos, exceeding the 55 daytime speed limit and driving without a valid driver's license, forfeited total of \$25.

Robert Eugene Drazich, 16, 237 16th Ave. S., driving without a valid driver's license and 78 at night, forfeited total of \$30.

Ellious Kautzman, 17, Vaughn, driving without a valid driver's license and operating without current registration after Feb. 15, forfeited total of \$45.

Expo '74 visit described as educational experience

Editor's note: This is the fourth in a series of articles on Expo '74 now under way in Spokane.

By TERRY DWYER
Tribune City Editor

Brisk sale on tickets

The season ticket sale for Summer Showcase is ahead of last year's sale with two weeks of the advance offer remaining.

Last summer's successful season, the popularity and variety of this season's productions and the fact the theater is now air conditioned are credited with the increased sale, according to Bruce Cusker, managing director, and Tom O'Brien, publicity director.

The season opens June 25-July 6 with "Camelot" and continues with "Music Man" July 10-21; "Cabaret" July 23-28; "Man of La Mancha" Aug. 7-18 and closes with "Imaginary Invalid" Aug. 21-30.

Tickets are available at CGF, Mr. Mac's, Holiday Record Center, Carlson's Shoes, Kaufman's, Gallery 16, First National Bank, First

A learning experience beyond our expectations would best describe a three-day visit to Expo '74 in Spokane.

Scheduling a short vacation early in May necessitated

taking our two youngest children out of school for two days but in the final analysis the educational value of exposure to knowledge of other nations as well as advances in science and ecology in our own country far exceeded the lost classroom time.

While it would be difficult to say which exhibit offers the greatest advantage for education, one would have to concede that the entry by the Soviet Union, largest foreign entry, and the Australian pavilion would have to be

considered for any such title. Both offer a wealth of information about their respective countries.

The Soviet pavilion has 54,500 square feet of floor space. Much about the geography, agricultural, mineral and industrial wealth of the nation may be learned from the nation's first world exhibition since 1939. Soviet accomplishments in the field of sports as well as space are displayed and the strong theme of the nation's efforts in ecology are advanced.

The exhibit in the Australian Pavilion reflects the pride of a young industrial nation with the courage of examining the problems as well as projected cures. There are displays devoted to Sydney's slums as well as other environmental disasters.

They are not presenting the picture of an unspoiled Garden of Eden but there is also plenty of beauty on display. A circular walk-in color transparency show gives the visitor the impression of being under water on the Great

Barrier Reef. Also shown are the wildlife, far different from our own. Also depicted are areas still untouched by humans.

The Japanese pavilion is divided into four sections—background and history, contemporary Japanese life, environmental problems and leisure activities.

Among interesting aspects of an exhibit by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, entitled, "Rediscovery of the Earth," is a photomosaic map of U.S.

created from space photos.

Transportation of tomorrow is advanced in a West German display showing how train-like vehicles will travel at high speeds or magnetic fields instead of tracks. Reclaiming of strip-mined lands also is shown in the exhibit.

Other national entries also have outstanding educational displays but so do the industrial exhibits.

Combining educational potential with an element of fun are games offered in the General Motors exhibit.

Included are driving tests, reaction tests and an electronic game based on knowledge of safe driving and car operating rules.

In the Bell Telephone building children have fun dialing such characters as Snow White, Mickey Mouse, Jimmy Cricket, Donald Duck, Grumpy and Goofy to get their advice on proper telephone manners.

A Washington Heart Association exhibit permits individuals to watch as well as listen to their heart beat.



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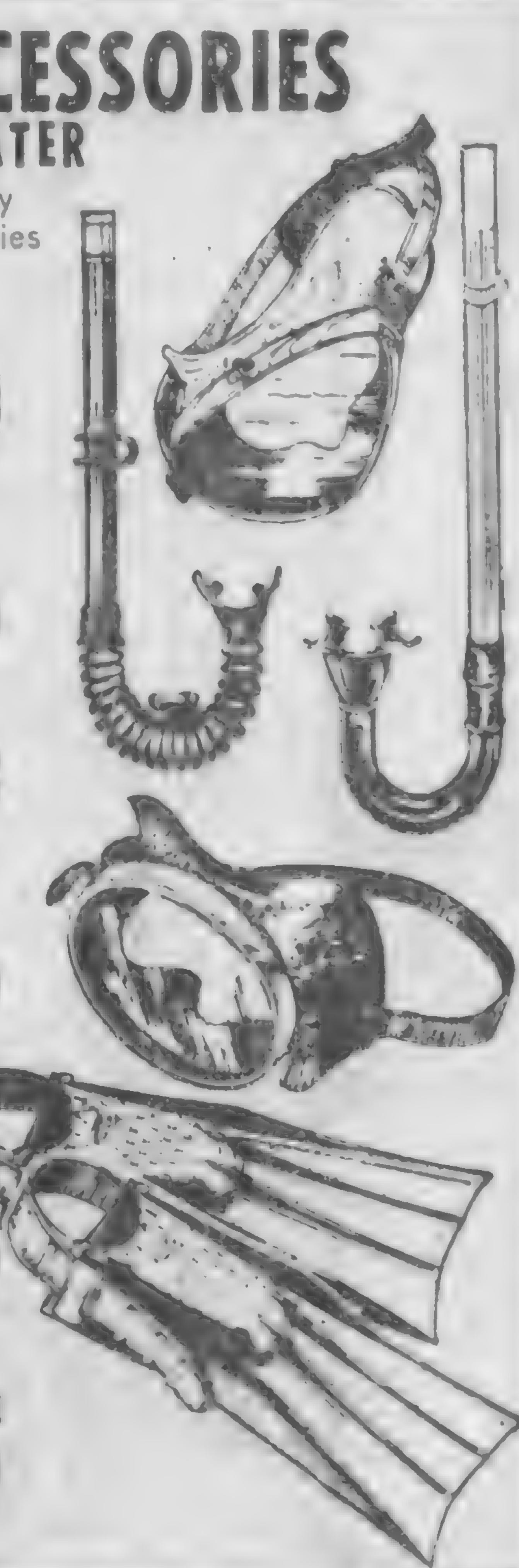
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How People Will Replace Machines

By THEODORE J.
KACZYNSKI

The science of genetics is making rapid strides toward the genetic engineering of human beings as a practical possibility. Few non-geneticists have fully grasped the fact that genetic engineering holds the solution to all the world's problems. Consider the population problem, for example. In fifteen years or so, science will be able to create a race of people three feet or less in height, but with normal-sized heads to accommodate normal-sized brains. By reducing their stature to one half, we will be reducing their weight to one eighth of its former value. Thus the amount of oxygen, food, etc. that each person consumes will be reduced to one eighth, and the world will be able to accommodate eight times as many people.

This proposal also suggests a solution to the problems of crime and violence. People with tiny, three-foot bodies will have to use all their energy just to hold up their heads, and will hardly have enough strength left over to do each other any physical harm. Furthermore, certain selected groups, such as policemen and scientists, will be allowed to have normal-sized bodies, and thus will have no difficulty in controlling three-foot criminals. Can you imagine a mob of three-foot, drug-crazed hippies trying to stage a riot against six-foot policemen? Ha ha ha. For that matter, we could make ten-foot policemen.

Of course, the engineering of gross physical characteristics such as height, weight, number of arms and legs, etc. will only be the beginning. Later, we will be able to engineer in detail the chemical and electrical structure of the brain. In this way



we will be able to eliminate all forms of mental illness. Just think. No more mental hospitals stuffed with lunatics. No more criminals, no more dope fiends, no more reckless drivers, no more lazy people, no more communists, and no more reactionary bigots opposed to Science. Furthermore, there will be no more unhappiness. For, instead of struggling to create a society which will make people happy—as mankind has done unsuccessfully ever since the dawn of civilization—we can simply design human beings to be happy with whatever social conditions happen to exist at the time. For example, we could make workers who enjoy being unemployed, and people generally who like genetic engineering.

We can eliminate the useless waste of energy involved in sex. We can give people all the enjoyment of sex simply by electrically stimulating the appropriate areas of the brain; and reproduction could be carried out more efficiently without all that fuss. Instead of being created from the union of sperm and egg, people could be produced in factories from inorganic raw materials.

Even the anti-science Philistines should look forward to genetic engineering.

These characters are always worrying that people will be replaced by machines. But with the advent of genetic engineering, the tables will be turned—machines will be replaced by people. For example, we will be able to create a person with only a tiny, rudimentary body, but with a gigantic brain that will occupy the entire internal volume of the Empire State Building. With suitably programmed circuitry, such brains will be able to replace electronic computers. The point is that when we have created people who function exactly like machines, it will no longer be necessary to build machines. We will only build people.

Emotionally confused individuals who just don't understand what science is trying to do are often frightened by such visions of the future. They don't understand that you can't stop progress, that you can't turn back the clock. They don't understand that science is power, which is why those who favor science always win.

Anyhow, if a bunch of ignorant rubes like that think they can hold up the march of progress, they've got another thing coming. If they make trouble, we'll reconstruct their DNA and turn them into toads. And if you think that's a joke, you just wait thirty years and see what we'll be able to do then, sucker.

Embargo

By L.E. SHAPIRO

The president's embargo on wheat
Was meant to cause the Soviets pain
But as far as U.S. farmers are concerned
It goes against the grain.

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Weekly Wall Street

U.S.-Russia chill changes economic outlook for 1980's

By CHET CURRIER
AP Business Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — The deepening chill in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union has led to some major changes in economic forecasts for the early 1980s.

A few months ago, the standard view was that a recession was looming in 1980. It was expected to exert downward pressure on corporate profits, but it was also expected to put at least a small dent in inflation and bring down interest rates from their recent historic highs.

Now some of those forecasts are being adjusted for the prospect of increased spending on defense and technological research, which could be a broad stimulus to economic activity.

"An arms race lasting for at least the next half-decade is increasingly probable," said Richard B. Hoey, an analyst at Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc., in a report issued earlier this month.

"The coming arms race should have minimal impact on the outlook for the economy in 1980, but a major impact on 1981-1985."

Whether such a possibility is good or bad economic news for investors depends on their perspective.

The stock market, evidently responding to expectations of stepped-up business activity, has risen for three consecutive weeks on record trading volume.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 8.96 to 876.11 in the past week, extending its gain since Jan. 3 to 55.80 points.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed 1.33 to 65.27, coming very close to surpassing its record high of 65.48, set seven years ago.

At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index continued to reach new highs with a 2.29 advance to 266.75.

Big Board volume averaged 51.11 million shares a day, running just slightly off the previous week's record daily pace of 54.85 million.

Analysts at the brokerage firm of First Albany Corp. pointed out that that lack of optimism about progress against inflation seemed to be shared by financial planners at one of the country's largest corporations, International Business Machines.

IBM, never known as a freewheeling borrower, went to the bond market for \$1 billion last October, and borrowed another \$300 million from Saudi Arabia more recently.

If the company expected any substantial decline in interest rates soon, it stands to reason that it would have held off on any debt financing.

Or as First Albany put it: "It's pretty clear what their assumptions must be about inflation rates and interest rates ... It means they think that we're in for a long period of what we're beginning to get used to: High inflation and high interest rates."

The Real McCoy

By Fitz McCoy

I really don't like January. I never have and I don't believe I ever will. Looking back through my files, I discover that I felt as follows about January in a column more than a dozen years ago; and that I have not changed a bit Januarywise, and neither, as far as I can discern, has January.

January is a mess, a lost cause, and the sooner done with it the better. How it can have the gall to follow so closely on the heels of Christmas can be understood only by realizing just what a sullen, spoilsport month it really is.

January is a month of gray and drippy, cold and nippy; of flu bugs and overdrafts, hog jowl and acid indigestion: a month of paying the fiddler, and, even worse, of not being able to pay the fiddler.

It is a month when income tax forms arrive in the same mail with bills, rejection slips, and contest offers that you never win, and the mailbox, perhaps symbolically, develops a 30 degree starboard list that indicates it is about to come unscrewed and fall humiliatingly to the ground for the fourteenth time since the master of the house installed it beside the road.

It is getting up in the cold, cold dark to go to work and not being able to find but one shoe.

It is a column to write, and a dead January head, and no outlook gets much bleaker than that.

The Anglo-Saxons back in the olden days had it pegged about right. They called January "Wulfrunath," in allusion to the fact that at this time of the year hunger made the wolves bold enough to come into the villages. They're still coming in.

Nor is it surprising to learn that the Roman god for whom it was named, Janus, had two bearded faces, looking in opposite directions. This same

phenomenon was reported in good faith by an acquaintance as having happened to him this very January, but as New Year's Day wore on it turned out that it was not true; that his head only felt as if it were bearded and looking in two directions. It was, however, a normal way to feel in January. There was a period, as a matter of fact, during which Janus was depicted in art work and on coins as having as many as four faces, but here again this probably can be attributed to the aftermath of some New Year's Eve Roman artists' ball that got out of hand.

January is the strongest possible argument against man's assumption of superiority over bears and hedgehogs and other creatures who, even though every bit as grouchy as man, have the good grace to hibernate their way through such desolate stretches of the calendar while man continues to slog through the slush to the office and sneeze germs at his neighbors.

January, at midpoint, is typically thought of in negative terms of having two more long weeks to go instead of as being halfway through already.

In the interest of fair play and recognition of the right of dissent, any isolated admirers of January are hereby offered equal space for its defense. You have until next January to think up something good to say.

HATTIESBURG

AMERICAN

GEORGE WANSTRATH

Publisher

LEONARD LOWREY

Executive Editor

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Lots of biting in the Big Apple

BY BEN WILLIS LEE, JR.

New Yorkers are four times more prone to bite each other as rats are to bite them.

If you doubt that rather strange statistic, you just don't know many folks from the Big Apple. I spent a year among them some time ago; I don't question the report at all.

The figures for 1977 (latest available) showed that 892 people had been reported for biting other humans. The report doesn't give a breakdown as to which sex was biting which, or vice versa, or whatever. It's probably better that we don't know.

But the report delves a bit deeper into the situation. It says three-fourths of the people biting people incidents are aggression-related. That means, I suppose, that the bites were afflicted with malice and intention to maim. An effective biter can leave a lasting impression on the bitee in short order, particularly if the biter feels he's the wronged party.

Why did the other 25 percent bite somebody? Well, the

report says, it was just good, clean fun. The report suggests that most of the bites occurred during sporting contests. I can remember one such case in which the bitee lost an earlobe to a fun-loving offensive tackle in a high school football game.

The report also points out that some of the fun-related biting can be attributed to roughhousing. You may interpret roughhousing any way you choose.

During that same period, only 229 rats were reported for nibbling on New Yorkers. It's

to make sure the right man is in the Governor's Mansion. "It's up to us to elect the type of man who will use the powers wisely."

Shows and David Smith introduced major legislation last week. Shows introduced two bills to encourage production of gasohol in Mississippi and Smith presented legislation to prohibit the importation of nuclear wastes into the state.

Shows has 27 co-sponsors for his gasohol bills, assuring a majority in the 52-member chamber. One bill would legalize the production and sale of gasohol in the state and would establish the office of Agriculture Commissioner Jim Buck Ross as a clearinghouse for information. The other bill would exempt gasohol from the state's 9 cents per gallon excise tax.

Shows said exemption from the tax is necessary for Mississippi to compete with neighboring states. He said Louisiana and Arkansas, which exempt gasohol from excise tax, have 11 and 9 plants, respectively.

"Without the exemption, we might have one or two. But that would be all."

Shows estimated that passage of the gasohol bills could mean 4,000 jobs and \$250-500 million in construction to the state in four years.

Nuclear waste disposal is a major issue in Southeastern Mississippi because the federal Department of Energy is testing two Perry County salt domes as possible depositories. Smith's bill would allow only nuclear wastes produced in the state to be disposed here.

Smith said he feels nuclear energy is a necessity. "But I'm opposed to bringing nuclear waste here from Europe, the Northeast and other parts of the country."

Winter's inaugural address to a joint session of the Legislature last week drew high marks from area Senators.

"There is no way we can go wrong with Winter as Governor," Lambert said. "It may be tough this year with the lack of money, but I know he is going to get the state moving. I feel very fortunate to be a freshman this term, instead of last term."

Martin Smith, chairman of the important Judiciary Committee, said "This is the four years we're going to really move Mississippi. Winter is going to get the state moving."

Shows termed the address, "sincere and honest."

Committee assignments for area Senators:

Paul Richard Lambert-Forrest

Business and Financial Institutions

Finance

Insurance

Judiciary

Public Health and Welfare

Public Utilities (vice chairman)

Capitol Commission

possible that many rats, which might have been interested in putting the bite on some unsuspecting city dweller, were otherwise occupied as saccharin test animals. Such activity would, of course, leave them with a disposition so sweet that their teeth would fall out, rendering them useless when their people-biting urge arises.

I've already told you the Big Apple is weird. But there's more. While rats may be goofing off, cats and dogs are doing their fair share of biting. In 1977, cats nipped more people than people or rats did. The reported cat cases totaled 1,152. You'd think that people would know better than to startle a cat. Even I know that.

Dogs were the champion people-biters in 1977 in New York City. Man's best friend got a piece of 22,076 people during that period.

That last statistic probably should be cause for great alarm. But every columnist knows that dogs biting people aren't news.

Vincent Scoper Jr.-Jones

Finance

Forestry

Highways and Transportation

Municipalities

Oil, Gas and other Minerals (vice chairman)

Universities and Colleges

Investigate State Offices

Ronald C. Shows-Covington, Jefferson

Davis and Jones

Agriculture

Conservation

County Affairs

Education

Forestry

Military Affairs

Oil, Gas and other Minerals

David M. Smith-Forrest, Perry, and Harrison

Appropriations

Fees, Salaries and Administration

Forestry (vice chairman)

Insurance

Oil, Gas and other Minerals

Executive Contingent Fund

Central Data Processing Authority

Martin T. Smith-Pearl River and Hancock

Business and Financial Institutions

Conservation

Elections

Finance

Insurance

Judiciary (chairman)

Public Utilities

Peer

Emerson Stringer-Marion, Lamar and Walthall

Appropriations

Business and Financial Institutions

Fees, Salaries and Administration

Forestry

Public Health and Welfare